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SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

taining the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1768.

Charles-Town, December 15, 1767.

THE Subſcriber returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, for the generous Encouragement he has received the Publication of the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL, Years paſt; and as this Day's Gazette commences d Year of its Date, he moſt earneſtly intreats the of all Perſons indebted to him, to diſcharge their up to the 5th Inſtant, which will enable him to n his Buſineſs with the greater Spirit; as it muſt cer- e known, that the publiſhing of a Weekly Gazette, redit and Punctuality, (and without which we can- ect to meet with Succeſs, or hope for Approbation) ded with great Expence.—And as there are ſeveral Demands againſt him, which, if not ſoon anſwered, of very bad Conſequences to himſelf and Family; e more inclinable to hope, that his good Benefac- ſpecially thoſe in the Country, whom he has it not in er to wait upon perſonally, will conſider his Situa- nd readily comply with his Requeſt, by getting ſome Friends or Factors in Town to pay off their Ac- which are but ſmall, but by being all collected to- will be of great Service, as it will enable him to e thoſe Demands.—The utmoſt Efforts ſhall, at all be made to render his Gazette both uſeful and en- ng; and the Printing Buſineſs, in all its Branches, o be carried on with the greateſt Care and Diſpatch, Office in Elliott-ſtreet, the Corner of Gadſden's Al- here all Letters of Intelligence, as likewiſe the Com- of his Friends, and the Public, will be moſt readily nkfully received, by

Their very obedient, and moſt humble Servant,
CHARLES CROUCH.

B. It is hoped, that all Perſons who may be pleaſed our me with Advertiſements for my Gazette, (which rtainly anſwer their End, as it has a very extenſive ation) will be ſo kind as to ſend the CASH with them, where it may happen that I have an open Account. have employed *Mr. Daniel Stephens*, to collect my in Town, and hope that my Friends and Cuſtomers erfully pay off their Accounts when waited upon for rpoſe. CHARLES CROUCH.

London PORTER, and ALAMODE
BEEF-HOUSE, &c.
(Behind the Beef-Market)
s opened on Monday the twenty-firſt December,
By JOHN ROBINSON.

AMILIES may be ſupplied with Beef, in ſmall Quan- ities, every Evening, but are requeſted to ſend truſty ts, as the Conſequences, after Delivery, will not be ed for.

B. As his Friends may be aſſured of the beſt Liquors ry Kind, and as his Terms are reaſonable, he is de- ed to deal for CASH only.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 20, 1767.

e Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN-AWAY (in July laſt) from my Cowpen on Savannah river, a ſhort well ſet fellow, upon the yellow or muſtee order, a little bow leged and round ſhouldered, is very ſenſible, has a remarkable ſcar over his right or left eye, and was ſeen laſt week near George Galphin's, Eſq; on Savannah river, in company with Tim. ll, Govey Black, John Anderſon, Anthony Diſlow, rd Wells, and others, all horſe thieves, and were then for Holſen's river to ſteal horſes, as appears from the ce of one of their accomplices now in cuſtody. ONE DRED POUNDS reward will be given for the appre- ng and delivering of the above fellow to the warden of ork-houſe in Charles-Town; and a farther reward of Y POUNDS, to be paid on conviction of the felons ſole the following horſes a fortnight ago from the above n, and it is believed to be by the above robbers; one Chikeſaw bay gelding, 15 hands high, ſlim, a ſmall tail, branded X or W2, with ſome other brand, and purchaſed of one Robinſon, who keeps a cowpen on the near Savannah town; alſo a bay gelding near upon 14 high, white face, with a remarkable bay ſpot in the ead incompaſſed by the white, and has all the under part belly and flanks white, branded W 2, with perhaps the alſo a ſmall white gelding branded W 2 or X, with ſome brand unknown, and has been burnt for a fiſtula; alſo gelding, has a black mane and tail, branded W 2, and rs to be of the paring breed. FIVE POUNDS for each e above horſes, will be paid upon their being delivered ARDY DALOATCH, or JACOB KITTLES, on Savan- river, or the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

A QUANTITY of choice barreled Pork, to be ſold, by
DAVID WILLIAMS.

WOOD Writing Paper to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

From the PROVIDENCE *(Rhode-Iſland)* GAZETTE,
November 14, 1767.

I HAVE reflected a good deal of late upon the ſtate of affairs in this country, more particularly in our government, and find them in a condition that ſeems to threaten us with the laſt degree of diſtreſs. I find our commerce ſo fettered with penal laws, that we are undone if we follow it, and our dealings with Great-Britain ſo fatal to us, that I can eaſily foreſee ſuch a train of evils that will ſoon overtake us, if not prudently averted, as muſt afford a moſt gloomy reflection to thoſe that truly love their country; but I am relieved from my melancholy, when I diſcover that we are ſtill within the reach of an antidote that is a match for the diſeaſe.

When we conſider the tax upon our Weſt-India trade, and upon ſeveral of the articles we have of Great-Britain, it is eaſy to be diſcerned, that unleſs this trade is dropped, and unleſs we leave off importing ſuch taxed articles, our ruin is pretty near at hand.——It is no leſs eaſy to be diſcovered what is to be done, before we can be in a condition to do without them—We muſt endeavour to manufacture ſuch articles ourſelves. Nor do I think we ought to ſtop here;——we ought to make the coarſer part of our cloathing.——This may be done very eaſily and ſuddenly. When we have gone thus far, we may begin to think of manufacturing alſo the finer part of our apparel.

I have read ſeveral pieces lately in the News-papers, that are, in my opinion, too pregnant with a kind of zeal that may be very fatal to the repoſe of this country. The writers of them do but echo my own ſentiments, when they pronounce *ſome late meaſures* oppreſſive; and we differ only in the ſteps that are to be taken to defeat the conſequences. It is certain that no point is to be gained by threats; and we are not ſufficiently aware, that every piece which blazes with inordinate zeal, is induſtriouſly made uſe of againſt us. Theſe meaſures for redreſs, ſuch as reſiſtance, might be eaſily adopted by myſelf, if I could ſee no other way to ward off theſe miſchiefs; but who would lop off a limb, before other means are made uſe of to cure the wound.

It comes next to be conſidered, whether we have it not in our power to vindicate and maintain our freedom, in a way more conſiſtent with true policy, than to try the military force of Great-Britain. Sound policy will often ſupply the place of ſtrength. Should an army be ſent here, how fatal muſt the conſequences be to the Colonies, and to the grandeur of Great-Britain! The idea of ſtreets ſwimming in blood, or, perhaps, towns in a blaze, muſt ſtrike horror into the breaſt of a man who is a friend to the cool and ſilent hour. The way then to get redreſs for our wrongs, is to render ourſelves unprofitable to Great-Britain by induſtry. We muſt begin ſooner or later, the increaſe of the inhabitants of this country being ſo great, as to put it out of the power of Great-Britain to cloath us a century hence.

It is an argument in the mouth of almoſt every one, "that the whole profits of our lives centre in Britain, and that it is a folly for them to tax us, to gain to themſelves what they have already ſecured by a trade, the balance of which is wholly in their favour." I am ſenſible of this, and therefore am for making ourſelves what we have been uſed to buy of them. They have cut us off from the ſource of our remittances, by taxing the Weſt-India trade; but this trade will be no longer neceſſary, when we have no foreign goods to pay for. We ſhall be in no need of ſending meaſſes to New-York, to raiſe money to pay for our outward bound cargoes; and the country people will no longer be tempted to rid themſelves of their money at the Caſh-ſhops, which goes immediately to Boſton, and from thence to Britain. We have nothing to bring it back with. We muſt either make our own cloaths, go naked, or augment our debt with Great-Britain to a ſum which will in the end enſlave the country.

It is my opinion that we have too much trade. The feudal ſyſtem, while it was in its full vigour in Britain, admitted of no extenſive commerce; but as ſoon as it was aboliſhed, the Engliſh became a trading nation, and are ſo to this day. It is thought by ſome, that even *ſhe* has overtraded herſelf, and that "a commerce ſo extenſive, has made too many inlets for luxury and debauchery." For my part, I think that a point too nice to be determined by me; but it requires no ſuch depth of penetration to ſee, that we are not under the ſame neceſſity of courting trade as Britain is, ſhe being an iſland, and ſcanty in land. We are rich within ourſelves, and ſhall ſee it, when neceſſity removes the films that at preſent cloud our ſight. Let the land round our ſea coaſts be paſtured with ſheep. Let the interior part of our country ſupply the *whole* with bread-corn, flax, &c. The interior part of every country is the grand ſource from which the whole derives its wealth; it is ſo in Italy. A little Weſt-India goods will ſupply the real wants of this country. They live with little in England, and ſo can we. The produce of theſe Weſt-Indies debauches the country, and has already degenerated us into the bare ſhadows of our anceſtors. The practice of tea-drinking has already given the ſpleen to one eighth part of the country, and I fear we ſhall ſoon find ourſelves, in imagination, transformed into bears or ſea-calves.

Some have expreſſed great uneaſineſs at the duties lately impoſed upon window glaſs, paper, &c. For my part, I can ſee nothing to fear from that part of the act. If we want window-glaſs, there is ſand round Swantſicutt-Pond; it wants only to be handled by artiſts in that way. If we want paper, we muſt ſave our rags, and ſend them to the paper-mills. By ſaving our rags, we will ſave our piſtereens, As many articles as Great-Britain taxes let us make ourſelves, and more, if we can.

Our importers of European goods have ſaid, and I ſuppoſe will repeat it, that we want ſome ſuperfluities, which we cannot make among ourſelves.—Let us make our coarſe cloaths firſt, and if we have any money to ſpare, it is time then to think of ſuperfluities. In my humble opinion, there are ſeveral articles of cloathing that can be made as well here as any where. I mention linen. The man who deſires to wear a ſhirt finer than can be made, and indeed has been already made here, is unworthy of the country he lives in.

God knows, I wiſh to ſee this people in a condition to face any attempt to abridge them of their Liberties; but I ſee no proſpect of it at preſent. I laugh at a man that talks of facing cannon and red-coats, who cannot conquer his foppiſh empty notions of grandeur. What is true grandeur, but a noble patriotic reſolution of ſacrificing every other conſideration to the Love of our Country! And can he be a true lover of his country, and conſequently of true grandeur, who would ſooner be ſeen ſtrutting about the ſtreets, clad in foreign fripperies, than to be nobly independent in the ruſſet grey!—Before we think of reſiſting the moſt powerful ſtate in Europe, let us levy war againſt luxury, the parent of imbecility. A man that loves Liberty (I do not mean Licentiouſneſs) will hunger and thirſt for its ſake. And when I ſee ſuch an exalted reliſh for genuine Liberty amongſt us, I ſhall begin to think, that there are people in the country who love it well enough to fight for it, and not before. But there is no need of ſuch raſh, precipitate meaſures Let them tax glaſs, and every other article we have of them, if they pleaſe; the conſequence will be, we ſhall be unable to pay for them, and then Neceſſity, the parent of Invention, will point out to us ways and means of cloathing *ourſelves* within *ourſelves*. When this happens, we ſhall ſoon find our trade as free as we would have it; and, above all, we ſhall be independent in a conſtitutional way. Great-Britain will be then convinced, too late, that her unnatural thirſt for the *whole* profits of our lives, can ſecure to her, in the end, but a trifling *part of it*.

I hope theſe new meaſures will produce no new diſorders amongſt us. We ſtill feel the dreadful effects of them. This kind of enthuſiaſm, which blows up theſe tumults, knows no bounds.—They clog the wheels of juſtice, debilitate and throw down the props and ſupports of good government. It is eaſy to be ſeen, that Britain will tax, or endeavour to tax us, as long as ſhe finds it profitable to her, and no longer: And the only way to render taxation unprofitable to them, is to make our own cloaths. The Meaſſes Trade will ceaſe to be the great object of our attention, when the cauſe that made it neceſſary is removed.

Let me obſerve further, that when Engliſh goods were ſold high, people in this town, and the adjacent country, began to make cloaths for themſelves. It was no longer a diſgrace for one of our fair ſex to be catched at a ſpinning-wheel. This was encouraged by ſome of this place, who were ſincere lovers of their country.—I need not mention who made the firſt Spinning Entertainment in this place; but ſince floods of Engliſh goods have been poured in upon us, this family œconomy is at an end. Before this new deluge, money began to ſtir among us; but piſtereens are as ſcarce *now*, as dollars were *then*; and a man that ſees all this, need not fear the imputation of witchcraft. It is true goods are ſold ſomething cheaper than formerly, but if we examine them, we ſhall find them poor and miſerable, ſuch as could find no buyers in Great-Britain; but they are, it ſeems, good enough to be ſent here, to cheat *this* country with. The perſons can be named who went into the manufacturing towns of England, and ſpoke for goods of an inferior quality, on purpoſe to raiſe to themſelves fortunes on the ruin and downfall of their fellow-countrymen. It grieves me to ſee people contending for their juſt rights, and at the ſame time faſtening the fetters themſelves. I am very far from looking tamely on, and falling a prey to the wanton ambition of our enemies, without a ſtruggle. I am for fighting;—but the weapons that I would make uſe of ſhould be *ſecret guile*. I would go to work, and open to ourſelves richer ſources of wealth than the Meaſſes Trade ever was, or could be, to us. I do not mean that this trade ſhould be entirely at an end, but that it is in too many hands. The late grand undertaking in the iron way, is what ought to catch the attention of every man: 'Tis next to blaſphemy, to think of any thing that would defeat this undertaking. This trade is neceſſary for defraying the expence of carrying it on; and even European goods, bought with the earnings, could do us no harm.

The penny duty upon meaſſes will as effectually drain this colony of its hard caſh, as the importation of Europeans goods. The whole balance of this trade, when critically examined, is againſt the country. The profits of a voyage are not made out of the Weſt-India merchant, but out of ourſelves. Beſides, no inconſiderable part of the produce of this country periſhes between here and Surrinam. The prodigious number of horſes thrown overboard, in hard gales of wind, is ſo much loſs to the country, we having no return for them. The ſame hay and grazing that would be ſufficient for a horſe, would rear two horn cattle. How many thouſands of hoops are thrown overboard in a year! It is true the farmer, who brings them to market, being paid his price, does not meet with an immediate loſs; but it is a loſs to the country notwithſtanding. It is time we begin to preſer the good of our country to the pride and vanity of individuals. I am pleaſed to find the town of Boſton waking out of her trance, and thinking of retrieving her circum-

fortune by industry. May we fall into the same *constitutional* way of growing independent!

There are too many idle people in this country, who live upon the labour of others; and œconomy, both *public* and *private*, from which all countries grow thrifty, is quite out of fashion: It is remarkably so with us. At this time, when the desperate, and almost irretrievable condition of our government, challenges it to ply all its constitutions to the public good, we find it wrecked and torn to pieces by party broils. Instead of a true patriotic zeal, to snatch an almost undone people from the jaws of misery and want, there opens to us one continued and uninterrupted scene of perjury, peculation and plunder. It is enough to make the soul of an honest man sink within him, to view a people led blindfold to their destruction, by those who are enemies to our constitution; it touches me in the tenderest part, to see them made use of only to put money into the pockets of base miscreants. These mischiefs do not arise from the higher officers. The truth is, the government is so feeble, that the head officers cannot exercise the controuling, and yet constitutional powers, lodged in them.

——*Vir bonus est quis?*
Qui Consulta Patrum, qui Leges, Juraque servat.

He that dispenses with laws, under pretence of public utility, betrays the constitution like treason.

I know it is thought, by some, very difficult to distinguish designing men from true patriots, both expressing equal warmth in all their actions. For my part, I see no difficulty in it. While a man is striving for the laws, we must abandon common sense to suppose him to have any private views, disconnected with the good of the constitution; for he must first get rid of common sense himself, to endeavour to give force to laws which would inevitably defeat any such design: Therefore we may pretty safely conclude, that the only sort of men fit to be entrusted with any share in the government, are such as discover, on all occasions, a veneration and zeal for the laws of it.

These reflections and remarks, which happened to occur at a leisure hour, I have thrown upon paper, and ventured to be exposed to the public eye, without much regard to stile or manner. I have not yet got the *Cacoethes Scribendi*, and therefore perhaps may, for the future, trouble the public no further upon this, or any other subject.

A FRIEND to this COLONY.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, *December* 3, 1767.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER I.

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a Farmer, settled, after a Variety of Fortunes, near the Banks of the River Delaware, *in the Province of* Pennsylvania. *I received a liberal Education, and have been engaged in the busy Scenes of Life; but am now convinced, that a Man may be as happy without Bustle, as with it. My Farm is small; my Servants are few, and good; I have a little Money at Interest; I wish for no more; my Employment in my own Affairs is easy; and with a contented grateful Mind, undisturbed by worldly Hopes or Fears, relating to myself, I am completing the Number of Days allotted to me by Divine Goodness.*

Being Master of my Time, I spend a good Deal of it in a Library, which I think the most valuable Part of my small Estate; and being acquainted with two or three Gentlemen of Abilities and Learning, who honour me with their Friendship, I have acquired, I believe, a greater Knowledge in History, and the Laws and Constitution of my Country, than is generally attained by Men of my Class, many of them not being so fortunate as I have been in the Opportunities of getting Information.

From my Infancy I was taught to love Humanity *and* Liberty. *Enquiry and Experience have since confirmed my Reverence for the Lessons then given me, by convincing me more fully of their Truth and Excellence. Benevolence towards Mankind, excites Wishes for their Welfare, and such Wishes endear the Means of fulfilling them. These can be found in Liberty only. Therefore her sacred Cause ought to be espoused, by every Man, on every Occasion, to the utmost of his Power.——As a charitable, but poor Person does not withhold his Mite, because he cannot relieve all the Distresses of the Miserable, so let not any honest Man suppress his Sentiments concerning Freedom, however small their Influence is likely to be. Perhaps he "may touch some Wheel," that will have an Effect greater than he expects.*

These being my Sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my Countrymen, my Thoughts on some late Transactions, that appear to me to be of the utmost Importance to you. Conscious of my own Defects, I have waited some Time, in Expectation of seeing the Subject treated by Persons much better qualified for the Task; but being therein disappointed, and apprehensive that longer Delays will be injurious, I venture at length to request the Attention of the Public, praying only for one Thing, that is, that these Lines may be read with the same Zeal for the Happiness of British America, *with which they were wrote.*

With a good Deal of Surprize I have observed, that little Notice has been taken of an Act of Parliament, as injurious in its Principle to the Liberties of these Colonies, as the Stamp-Act *was: I mean the Act for suspending the Legislation of* New-York.

The Assembly of that Government complied with a former Act of Parliament, requiring certain Provisions to be made for the Troops in America, *in every Particular, I think, except the Articles of Salt, Pepper and Vinegar. In my Opinion they acted imprudently, considering all Circumstances, in not complying so far as would have given Satisfaction, as several Colonies did: But my Dislike of their Conduct in that Instance, has not blinded me so much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been punished in a Manner pernicious to* American *Freedom, and justly alarming to all the Colonies.*

If the British *Parliament has a legal Authority to order, that we shall furnish a single Article for the Troops here, and to compel Obedience to that Order, they have the same Right to order us to supply those Troops with Arms, Cloaths, and every Necessary; and to compel Obedience to that Order also; in short, to lay any Burdens they please upon us. What is this but taxing us at a certain Sum, and leaving to us only the Manner of raising it? How is this Mode more tolerable than the* Stamp-Act? *Would that Act have appeared more pleasing to Americans, if being ordered thereby to raise the Sum total of the Taxes, the mighty Privilege had been left to them, of saying how much should be paid for an Instrument of Writing on Paper, and how much for another on Parchment?*

I POPE.

An Act of Parliament, commanding us to do a certain Thing, if it has any Validity, is a Tax *upon us for the Expence that accrues in complying with it; and for this Reason, I believe, every Colony on the Continent, that chose to give a Mark of their Respect for* Great-Britain, *in complying with the Act relating to the Troops, cautiously avoided the Mention of that Act, lest their Conduct should be attributed to its supposed Obligations.*

The Matter being thus stated, the Assembly of New-York *either had, or had not, a Right to refuse Submission to that Act. If they had, and I imagine no* American *will say they had not, then the Parliament had* no Right *to compel them to execute it. If they had not* this Right, *they had* no Right *to punish them for not executing it; and therefore* no Right *to suspend their Legislation, which is a Punishment. In Fact, if the People of* New-York *cannot be legally taxed but by their own Representatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the Privilege of making Laws, only for insisting on that exclusive Privilege of Taxation. [illegible] they may be legally deprived in such a Case, of the [illegible]rivilege of making Laws, why may they not, with equal Reason, be deprived of every other Privilege? Or why may not every Colony be treated in the same Manner, when any of them shall dare to deny their Assent to any Impositions, that shall be directed? Or what signifies the Repeal of the* Stamp-Act, *if these Colonies are to lose their other Privileges, by not tamely surrendering that of Taxation.*

There is one Consideration arising from this Suspension, which is not generally attended to, but shews its Importance very clearly. It was not necessary that this Suspension should be caused by an Act of Parliament. The Crown might have restrained the Governor of New-York, *even from calling the Assembly together, by its Prerogative in the Royal Governments.——This Step, I suppose, would have been taken, if the Conduct of the Assembly of* New-York *had been regarded as an Act of Disobedience to the Crown alone; but it is regarded as an Act of "Disobedience to the Authority of the* BRITISH LEGISLATURE." *This gives the Suspension a Consequence vastly more affecting. It is a Parliamentary Assertion of the supreme Authority of the* British *Legislature over these Colonies in the Point of Taxation, and is intended to* COMPEL New-York *into a Submission to that Authority. It seems therefore to me as much a Violation of the Liberties of the People of that Province, and consequently of all these Colonies, as if the Parliament had sent a Number of Regiments to be quartered upon them till they should comply. For it is evident, that the Suspension is meant as a Compulsion; and the Method of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the Sight of red Coats, and the Hearing of Drums, would have been most alarming; because People are generally more influenced by their Eyes and Ears, than by their Reason. But whoever seriously considers the Matter, must perceive that a dreadful Stroke is aimed at the Liberty of these Colonies. I say, of these Colonies; for the Cause of one is the Cause of all. If the Parliament may lawfully deprive* New-York *of any of* her *Rights, it may deprive any, or all the other Colonies of* their *Rights; and nothing can possibly so much encourage such Attempts, as a mutual Inattention to the Interests of each other. To divide, and thus to destroy, is the first political Maxim in attacking those, who are powerful by their Union. He certainly is not a wise Man, who folds his Arms, and reposes himself at Home viewing, with Unconcern, the Flames that have invaded his Neighbours House, without using any Endeavours to extinguish them. When Mr.* Hampden's *Ship Money Cause, for* Three Shillings *and* Four Pence, *was tried, all the People of* England, *with anxious Expectation, interested themselves in the important Decision; and when the slightest Point, touching the Freedom of one Colony, is agitated, I earnestly wish, that* all the rest *may, with equal Ardour, support their Sister. Very much may be said on this Subject; but, I hope, more at present is unnecessary.*

With Concern I have observed, that two Assemblies of this Province have sat and adjourned, without taking any Notice of this Act. It may perhaps be asked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no Means fond of inflammatory Measures; I detest them. I should be sorry that any thing should be done, which might justly displease our Sovereign, or our Mother Country: But a firm, modest Exertion of a free Spirit, should never be wanting on public Occasions. It appears to me, that it would have been sufficient for the Assembly, to have ordered our Agents to represent to the King's Ministers, their Sense of the suspending Act, and to pray for its Repeal. Thus we should have borne our Testimony against it; and might therefore reasonably expect that, on a like Occasion, we might receive the same Assistance from the other Colonies.

* Nov. 5. *A FARMER.*

Concordia Res parvæ crescunt.
Small Things grow great by Concord.

* The Day of King WILLIAM the Third's Landing.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) December 7.

LAST Week his Majesty's Ship the Garland, Captain St. John, sailed from this Port for England. She carried off---(what the Viper brought here about two Years since)---the memorable Stamped Paper, which was sent by the Mother Country, for the Use of her Children in this Colony; and now returned, in order to be unpacked and distributed.

It is with the greatest Pleasure we can inform our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies, that there is the fairest Prospect that the Plan for promoting Frugality, Industry, and our own Manufactures, will be attended here with very happy Effects; and that the People in general are at present actuated with a Spirit of discouraging, as much as possible, the further Importation of European Manufactures.—Many Persons are determined to use their Influence in putting a Stop to the destructive and pernicious Effects attending the enormous Consumption of foreign Teas, which must otherwise soon render us a poor, weak, and debilitated People.—The Hyperion and Labradore Tea is much esteemed, and by great Numbers vastly prefered to the poisonous Bohea.

We have heard of many Gentlemen in Town, of Figure and Fortune, who are determined to cloath themselves and Families, for the future, with the Manufactures of this Country.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Pittsburg, dated the 10th ult. "It is feared here, that an Indian War will break out in the Spring. This Apprehension is grounded on an Act of Hostility committed by a Party of Indians, on their return to their Settlements among the Six Nations, from an unsuccessful War in which they had been engaged with the Cherokees. They met with two of our Batteaus richly laden with Goods for the Illinois Company, which they plundered, and murdered ten of our People. This Specimen of their Disposition towards us, is considered as a prelude to further Mischief."

DECEMBER 7. *By a Vessel from Albany we learn, that the Snow fell in such large Quantities, the 22d and 23th of last Month, that there was good Sledding, and it lay above nine Inches on a Level, quite down to the Highlands.*

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that the Honourable Colonel Sir John St. Clair, Baronet, died there last Thursday Week, and was buried on Saturday Evening following, with all Military Honours.

DECEMBER 14. *Friday last arrived here from South-Carolina, with Captain Schermerhorn, the famous Attakullakulla, or the Little-Carpenter, Oucconnostota, or the Great-Warrior, and the Raven King of Toogaloo, with six other Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by an Interpreter; and next Day they had an Audience of his Excellency General Gage, the Commander in Chief.*

All the Field and Staff-Officers, at Head-Quarters, and those of the Corps in this Garrison, together with several other Gentlemen, attended the General on this Occasion.

The Chiefs; after being introduced, delivered the Letters of Recommendation they brought to his Excellency from the Southward; and the Little-Carpenter and Great-Warrior alternately addressed him, and implored his Interposition and good Offices, in directing Sir William Johnson, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to mediate a Peace between their Nation, the Cherokees, and the Six Nations of Iroquois, they being deputed here on an Embassy for that Purpose.

They met with a gracious Reception from the General, and his Excellency has been pleased to give Orders, that they be properly entertained, and attended, while they remain here.

He promised them his Protection in the Business they are employed in; and informed them he would give the necessary Orders, for their proceeding To-morrow, on board a Sloop for Albany.

The Chiefs having been informed, that there was a Theatre in this City, expressed a Desire of seeing a Play acted; and the General has thought proper to gratify their Curiosity, and has given Directions that proper Places shall be got for them in the House this Evening.

We hear, that last Week, one of the Stage-Waggons, crossing the Ferry at Kill Vankull, in a Scow, some of the Passengers seated themselves in the Waggon; but in approaching the Shore the Waggon was by some Means overturned into the River, by which Accident two Women (Mrs. Morris, belonging to the Play-House, and her Maid) were drowned.

Sailed since our last his Majesty's Ship the Coventry for England.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 5.

ADVICES from Pensacola of the 9th ult. say, "The Island and City of New-Orleans are still, to all Appearance, under no particular Government: The French and Spaniards seem to share it between them. Our West-Florida Merchants continues to dispose of large Quantities of Goods through that Channel; and, it is believed, to great Advantage."

By the latest Intelligence from West-Florida we learn, That Governor Elliott was not arrived there, and it was imagined he would not leave England before the General Elections were over.

Captain Scott from Madera informs us, that about eight Days ago he spoke the Brig Savage, John Dickinson, Master, belonging to this Port, who had lost the Head of his Main-mast, in a Gale of Wind which he met with on his Passage from Montserrat to Bermuda, but was in hopes of getting into Port the Day following.

DIED] Mrs. Rebeccah Rivers, Wife of Colonel Robert Rivers.

☞ A few of Dr. Franklin's Examination, in Regard to the late Stamp-Act, may be had of the Printer hereof.

Dec.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
22d.	Ship Anne, George Forten,	Philadelphia
	Snow Sally, Edward Spain,	Ditto
	Sloop Esther & Anne, John Burch,	New-Providence
23d.	Brig Ranger, William Pickles,	London
24th.	Ship Earl of Donegal, Duncan Ferguson,	Belfast
29th.	Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Durfee,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Betsey, Solomon Gibbs,	Jamaica
	Brig Tortola-Packet, Thomas Norris,	Barbados
	Sloop Mary-Anne, Richard Minors,	Honduras
	Brig Paragon, Timothy Macnamarra,	Georgia
	Snow Anne, John Bowes,	Barbados
	Snow Warburton, Joseph Olive,	London
	Snow Polly, Thomas-Hele Gift,	Barbados
30th.	Sloop Two-Friends, John Forster,	Georgia
	Brig Betsey, Basil Maxwell,	St. Kitts
31st.	Schooner Broughton-Island Packet, P. Bachop,	Georgia
	Ship Brotherly-Love, Elisha Bell,	Grenada
Jan. 2.	Brig Bolton, William Taylor,	Madera
	Brig Jenny, William Hunter,	Dunkirk
	Ship Marquis of Granby, Nathan Hammond,	Honduras
	Brig Jenny, James Nelson,	Antigua
	Schooner Allagonda, Benjamin Wormell,	Pensacola
	Sloop Duke of Lancaster, David Lamb,	St. Kitts
	Ship Vine, George Chisman,	London
	Brig Catharine, Peter Galatian,	New-York
	Ship Minerva, John Spurrier,	Philadelphia
4th.	Brig Chester, William Read,	Belfast
	Ship Escape, John Scott,	Madera
	Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hutchins,	St. Eustatia

Dec.	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
22d.	Snow Swift, John Thompson,	Lisbon
	Ship Anne, George Forten,	Bristol
23d.	Sloop Sea-Flower, Boaz Bell,	St. Kitts
24th.	Schooner Industry, Daniel Campbell,	Grenada
	Schooner Warwick, Darrel Harvey,	St. Kitts
	Snow Warburton, Joseph Olive,	Oporto
30th.	Brig Paragon, Thomas Macnamarra,	St. Eustatia
31st.	Schooner William, David Brace,	Boston
Jan. 2.	Brig Jenny, Timothy Harrison,	Poole
	Ship St. George, Collin McAlpine,	Portugal
4th.	Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Durfee,	Barbados

Dec.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
22d.	Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zachariah Norman,	Lisbon
	Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry,	Oporto
	Brig Phœnix, Michael Dodsworth,	Pensacola
	Ship Kingston, Benjamin Thompson,	Gosport
23d.	Snow Nancy, Thomas Young,	Lisbon
	Ship Neptune, Joseph Shank,	Cowes
	Sloop Hannah, Benajah Alger,	Georgia
24th.	Ship Dolphin, Henry Simblett,	Cowes
	Ship Two-Friends, Samuel Ball,	London
	Ship Champion, John Baker,	Cowes

ip Nanny, David Perry,		Oporto
ip Eltham, George Phillips,		Cowes
ip America, John Rainier,		London
rig St. Auguſtine Packet, Richard Savery,		Ditto
loop Lovett, Jonathan Treadwell,		Rhode-Iſland
chooner Hawke, Thomas Williams,		Eaſt-Florida
loop London, Nathaniel Butterfield,		Jamaica
hip Carolina Merchant, James Willſon,		Cowes
rig Diana, Iſaac Cheeſman,		Goſport
hip Walſworth, Edward Boggs,		Ditto
chooner Patty, John Archer,		Dominica
hip Friendſhip, Samuel Ball, jun.		London
Sloop Sea-Flower, Boaz Bell,		St. Kitts
hip Invincible, John Harris,		Cowes

JTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS,

ace the 1ſt November, to the 1ſt January, 1768.

, viz.		Indico, viz.	
at-Britain,	11,859 bls.	ToGreat-Britain,	95,643 lb.
al, - -	4,671 bls.	North-America,	1,163 lb.
- -	669 bls.		
America,	551 bls.	Total of Indico,	96,806 lb.
Weſt-Iſlands,	3,437 bls.		
ditto,	1,590 bls.	Hemp, viz.	
		ToNorth-America,	6,341 lb.
f Rice,	22,777 bls.	Peaſe, - -	3,030 buſh.
		Ground-nuts, -	11 bls.
- -	66 bls.	Deer-ſkins, -	25,979 lb.
, - -	711,000	Pink-root, - -	5 caſks
- -	107 firkins	Oranges, - - -	28 bls.
mmon, -	76 bls.	Poultry, - -	10 doz.
green, -	302 bls.	Timber, plank, boards, &c.	144,342 feet.
es, - -	106 buſh.	Turpentine, -	1,278 bls.
- -	502 bls.	Pitch, - -	337 bls.
ds, - -	5,950	Tanned leather,	662 ſides
Skins of Foxes, Bears, &c.	30	Sarſparilla, -	120 bundles
Hogs, - - -	80	Calf-ſkins, - -	268
Bees Wax, -	2,761 lb.	Staves, - - -	29,000
Tallow, - -	20 caſks	Indian Corn,	15,101 buſh.
Beef, - -	112 bls.	Rough Rice, -	[illegible] buſh.
Snake-root, -	2 caſks	Hoops, -	425

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

FOR a ſmall Plantation on Pedee-river, an Overſeer who is an induſtrious, ſteady, honeſt and humane Man, that underſtands ploughing, and is a tolerable Planter: A Perſon of this Character, *well recommended*, may meet with Encouragement from

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

Charles-Town, January 1, 1768.

THE Subſcriber, with all poſſible Deference and Reſpect, waits upon the Publick with the Compliments of the Seaſon, and hearty Thanks for the generous Encouragement he has experienced during ſix Years Teaching in this Place; he flatters himſelf that his Friends will obligingly extend the Favour of continuing to intruſt him with the Care of their Children, by occaſionally recommending his Endeavours to give Satisfaction: In Order that his moderate, ſtipulated Number of Scholars may be generally kept compleat, Specimens of Writing that have been, by good Judges, thought paſſable for Youth not exceeding twelve Years of Age, are to be ſeen at Mr. Kincaid's, Mr. Boomer's, Mr. Wood, Stationer, Mr. Snelling's, Crouch's Printing-Office, and at the BRITISH ACADEMY on the Green, near the Weſt-End of Broad-ſtreet; and that no requiſite Satisfaction may be wanting to thoſe whom it nearly concerns, Parents or Guardians are invited to inſpect the Youths Cyphering-Books, (which cannot conveniently be ſpared out of the School-Room) any Thurſday or Saturday Morning, when they will alſo hear the Pupils read, be catechiſed, inſtructed in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and ſhewed the Importance of Morality, good Manners and Oeconomy, as they truly are the likelieſt Means under Heaven, to ſmooth and embelliſh the tranſitory Paths of Life.

OSBORNE STRATON,

Teacher of the Youth educated by the South-Carolina Society.—He alſo teaches abroad every Thurſday and Saturday in the Afternoon.

N. B. His Evening-School will alſo be opened after the Holydays, on Monday the 11th Inſtant.

TO BE SOLD on the ſpot, on Monday the 15th day of February next, at eleven o'clock, for twelve months credit, paying intereſt, and giving approved ſecurity;

ALL that large lot of land, belonging to the ſubſcriber, fronting to the ſouthward on a ſtreet leading from Meeting-ſtreet to St. Philip's church, called by the name of Cumberland-ſtreet; and weſtward on the ſaid Meeting-ſtreet, being nearly oppoſite to the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Alexander Peronneau; the ſaid lot to be divided and ſeparated into ſeveral ſmall lots as follows, viz. five lots fronting ſouth on ſaid Cumberland-ſtreet, each containing 32 feet in breadth, and 109 in depth; one corner lot, where a work-ſhop now ſtands, containing 30 feet on Meeting-ſtreet, and 108 feet and 8 inches on ſaid Cumberland-ſtreet; and one other lot, 30 feet front on Meeting-ſtreet, and 108 feet and eight inches in depth. A plan of the whole may be refered to, lying in the hands of Mrs. Sarah Perkins, near the premiſes.

JOHN PERKINS.

TO BE SOLD for no Fault, the owner having no occaſion for him,

A STOUT, ſtrong, able, healthy, middle aged negro man, who is an exceeding good cook, and has alſo been at the ſea. The condimons are ſix, nine, or twelve months credit, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

FINE BOHEA TEA,

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by WILLIAM HULME, the Corner of Elliott-ſtreet on the BAY, at *Twenty-Seven Shillings and Six Pence* per Pound.

On Friday the 29th inſtant, will be ſold for caſh, at Mr. William M'Claughlin's plantation, near Ferguſon's ferry,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Peter Greene, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, a crop of rough rice and corn, houſehold furniture, &c.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE following perſons are deſired to call at the Treaſurer's office, for payment of money provided for them by the General Aſſembly.

Philip Howarth,	James Conyers,
John Caldwell,	Nicholas Cole,
Alexander M'Gee,	William Davis,
Joſeph Whiteman,	Charles Cuſſens,
Samuel Davis,	Samuel Prigge,
George Rought,	Edward Hiſcock,
Samuel Davis,	Charles Gray,
Moſes Sinclair,	Thomas Brown,
Catherine Cattell,	Richard Tillwell,
David Brunſon,	Samuel Davis,
Edward Hinton,	Jean Melvin,
Chriſtopher M'Dowel,	John Kelſal,
Drury Dunn,	Francis Sample,
James Dyer,	John Marſh,
Catherine Stedman,	Abraham Carradine,
James Means,	William Scott,
Jacob Votery,	Eſtate of George Starratt,
Barbara Laver,	Thomas King,
Charles Peremiah,	Samuel Jeans,
Richard Jeale,	Stephen Guerry,
Charles Simmons,	Nathaniel Breedlove,
Alex. & James M'Gren,	Nathan Miller,
James Donnom,	John Wagner,
John Glover,	Jacob Bowers,
James Ladſon,	James Moore,
John Norman,	Thomas Reid,
Richard Waring,	Nicholas Hickler.
Robert Wood,	

For ST. CHRISTOPHERS,

The Schooner WARWICK,

A FINE Bermuda built veſſel, double decked, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; the greater part of her cargo already engaged, and will take in rice and pork, or other goods to fill her up, at the very low freight of Three Pounds Five Shillings, St. Kitts money, per ton; thoſe that are inclined to ſhip, may treat with Captain Benjamin Lightbourn, on board ſaid Schooner at Roper's wharf, or with JOSIAH SMITH, junior.

N. B. Said Schooner will ſail by the 15th inſt. January.

For DUNBAR & LEITH,

(To ſail 20th of January)

The Ship MAGDALEN,

ROBERT BEATTIE, Maſter;

FOR freight or paſſage, having good accommodations for a few paſſengers, apply to the ſaid Maſter, at Burn's new wharf, or

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

For BRISTOL, LONDON, or FALMOUTH, and the MARKETS,

The Ship RIALTO,

(Burthen one thouſand barrels)

FOR freight or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to

WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

HAVE juſt imported in the Ranger, Captain William Pickles, from London, and the Liberty, Capt. Laſley, from Briſtol;

A COMPLEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, which they will ſell at a reaſonable advance at their ſtore, the corner of Broad-ſtreet, near the Watch-houſe.—They have alſo a few pipes of choice old London Madera Wine, Kenton's old porter in bottles, Jamaica and Northward rum, bar iron, ſhear moulds, ſteel, New-York beſt beer in barrels, Weſton's ſuperfine pigtail tobacco, and fine Engliſh potatoes.

A YOUNG Man well acquainted with Farming Buſineſs, would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman in that Way. For Particulars, enquire of the Printer.

Wanted upon Intereſt immediately,

ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, for which ſufficient Security will be given. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

FINE BOHEA TEA,

Now ſelling at *Twenty-Seven Shillings and Six Pence*, by

DAVID BRACE,

The firſt Store on Motte's wharf.

For LISBON, or COWES and a MARKET,

THE BRIGANTINE

JENNY,

WILLIAM HUNTER, MASTER;

(A handy, ſtout veſſel)

CARRIES about 500 barrels of rice. For freight or paſſage, apply to

ANDREW MARR.

TO BE SOLD for no fault,

A LIKELY young negro wench, of about 18 years of age, who is as good a ſempſtreſs as any in the province. For particulars, enquire of the Printer.

THE Sale of the three HOUSES, lately advertiſed by WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN, to be on Friday the 15th Inſtant, will begin at publick Vendue at Beaufort, Port-Royal, on the aforeſaid Day.

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 27th of January inſtant, at the houſe wherein Mr. Thomas Liſton dwells in, at White-Point;

SUNDRY pieces of plate, &c. &c. And on Monday the 8th of February, at True Blue and Harris's Iſlands, a ſtock of cattle, horſes, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Middleton, Eſq; deceaſed. The conditions of the ſales will be made known on the day.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, aſting Executor.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber about ſix months ago, a negro wench called CHLOE, bought at the ſale of Cholmondely Dering. Whoever will deliver her to the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to the ſubſcriber in Chriſt-Church pariſh, ſhall receive Five Pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges.

LEVI DURAND.

For the WEST-INDIES, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOLE, or COWES, and the MARKETS;

The Snow SALLY,

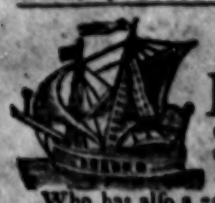
(Burthen about 600 barrels of rice)

EDWARD SPAIN, Maſter;

ANY perſon wanting to freight the ſaid veſſel, may enquire of the ſaid Maſter at Colonel Beale's wharf, or of ROBERT RAPER.

TO BE LET,

A VERY good Front Store ready fitted with Glaſſes, Counters, &c. A large front Cellar, and one Lodging Room, by WILLIAM GOWDEY.



TO BE SOLD,

A decked SCHOONER,

BURTHEN about 100 barrels, three years old, exceeding well found, compleatly repaired, and newly rigged the laſt fall. Enquire of

WILLIAM ROPER.

Who has alſo a 70 barrel Boat to diſpoſe of.

DESERTED from the Brig RANGER, Capt. WILLIAM PICKLES, the following PALATINES, viz.

JOHN SOMAN, a Weaver by Trade, had on when he went away, a brown Coat much worn, a red Jacket with Gold Button Holes; about five Feet ſix Inches high, light brown Hair tied behind, ſwarthy Complexion, and ſpeaks little or no Engliſh.

HENRY GROTTE, a Butcher by Trade, had on when he went away, a brown Coat, Jacket and Breeches, with Buttons of the ſame Colour, the Breeches have a large Piece between the Legs, ſhort dark brown Hair, about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh: He likewiſe had with him, a light blue Coat, with yellow Buttons, full trimmed with Button Holes behind, the Cuff of the Sleeve open at Bottom, and ſeveral Buttons on the Cuff.

JOHN MILLAR, a Weaver by Trade, had on when he went away, a blue Coat and Jacket, almoſt new, with Buttons of the ſame Colour, black Velvet Breeches, ſhort flaxen or ſandy Hair, about five Feet five Inches high, a ruddy Complexion, and ſpeaks but little Engliſh.

Whoever will bring all, or either of them, on board the above Brig to Captain Pickles, or to Wilſon, Coram, & Co. at their Store, the Corner of Broad-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWENTY POUNDS Currency for each; and whoever harbours them will be proſecuted according to Law.

STOLEN *or ſtrayed away from Mr. Cater's plantation, near John Ainſlie, Eſquire's, plantation, the following horſes, viz. A ſmall bay horſe, about twelve hands and an half high, branded on one of his buttocks like* Ω, *paces and trots a travelling gate.*

Alſo a dark bay horſe, about twelve and an half hands high, branded on the ſhoulder and buttock thus X, *trots ſmartly.*

Alſo a light coloured bay horſe, ball faced, has a bear mane and docked tail, is about thirteen and an half hands high, paces and trots a travelling gate, has four white feet, and is branded on his off buttock thus AG.

Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, or any of them, and delivers them to me in Charles-Town, or at my plantation in Orangeburgh townſhip, ſhall have SIX POUNDS *currency for the three, or* FORTY SHILLINGS *for each of them, paid by* FREDERICK HOFF.

RUN-AWAY ſome time in May laſt, a likely young negro fellow, about 19 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, named CAPTAIN, belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Drayton, deceaſed. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro, and deliver him to me, or the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, ſhall receive Fifteen Pounds reward, from

STEPHEN DRAYTON.

SHEED & WHITE,

HAVING for ſome time declined the DRY GOODS buſineſs, and being determined to cloſe their affairs the enſuing winter, gives this laſt and final NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that ſuch bonds, notes or accompts, as are not diſcharged by the firſt of February next, will without diſtinction be ſued. *October 21, 1767.*

THE Co-partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers being for ſome time diſſolved, the neceſſity they are under for a ſpeedy cloſe of their concerns, obliges them thus PUBLICKLY to inform all thoſe whoſe bonds, notes or open accompts, may remain unpaid by the firſt of February next, that on that day they are determined to place the ſame into the hands of an attorney, to be ſued for without diſtinction.

October 21, 1767. JOHN STEWART, & Co.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 20th of January, 1768, at the plantation of the late William Townſend, of St. Thomas's pariſh, the real and perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of

A PLANTATION containing 250 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, and other out-buidings, is well timbered with ſawing pine, and is well ſituated for attending the market, being about fifteen miles diſtant from Charles-Town, and adjoining to a landing. Alſo ſeveral valuable SLAVES, plantation tools, houſhold furniture, and about ſixty head of tame cattle, ten of which are working oxen, ſeveral riding horſes, a riding chair, and one ox and horſe cart.

At the ſame Time will be SOLD,

ANOTHER Tract of entire new land, ſituated in St. James, Santee, bounded to the north by lands of John Galliard, John Barnett and Francis Duſhamp, to the eaſt by vacant lands at the time of the grant, to the ſoutheaſtward on lands belonging to the eſtate of George Benſon, deceaſed, to the ſouthweſtward on lands of Theodore Galliard. Twelve months credit will be given for the lands, and four months for all ſums above Fifty Pounds of the perſonal eſtate, the purchaſers paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required. All perſons to whom the ſaid eſtate is any ways indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts by the tenth of ſaid month, and all thoſe that are indebted thereto, are requeſted to make payment on or before the day of ſale.

STEPHEN TOWNSEND, Executor.

TO BE SOLD at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Thurſday the 14th of January 1768, preciſely at twelve o'clock;

THE ſouth part of a lot in King-ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 50 feet, in depth about 98 feet; adjoining to the houſe of the late William Elliott on the ſouth, and to a vacant lot of Francis Baker on the north; there is on it a very good brick kitchen, 20 by 15 feet, and a wooden tenement occupied by Mr. William Buſhell. The conditions are twelve months credit, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

EDWARD GATE, Vendue-Maſter.

TO BE SOLD at auction, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 19th of January 1768;

THE houſe and lot in Old Church-ſtreet, where Mr. John Perdriau now lives. The lot contains forty-three feet in front, and one hundred and thirty-five feet deep.—The purchaſer may have twelve months credit, on paying intereſt, and giving approved ſecurity.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

JUST imported in the ſloop Charles-Town, Joſeph Durfee, Maſter, from Rhode-Iſland, and to be ſold, by

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

At his ſtore on Colonel Beale's wharf;

NORTHWARD rum, loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto in barrels, cheeſe, pickled cod-fiſh in barrels, ſpermaceti candles, tallow ditto, deſks, tables, riding chairs, ſpermaceti oil, apples, onions, &c.

For any of the WINDWARD ISLANDS,

The Sloop CHARLES-TOWN,

JOSEPH DURFEE, MASTER;

IS ready to take on board immediately. For freight or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to the ſaid Maſter on board, or to

NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

Imported in the ſhip Anne, George Forten, Maſter, from Philadelphia;

SUPERFINE flour in barrels, three quarter and half barrels, Hayne's beſt double beer, ſhip bread, bundles of hay, hampers of empty bottles, and fine Briſtol ſalt in bags, containing four buſhels each. Enquire at Roper's wharf of

EDWARD BLAKE.

JUST imported, and to be ſold, near the Watch-houſe, by

SIMON TUFTS,

SUPERFINE flour in barrels, half barrels and kegs, water bread, all ſorts of rum, wine, loaf and brown ſugar, citron, molaſſes, vinegar, and a few quintals of exceeding good cod-fiſh, Northward potatoes and onions, by the buſhel, &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS,

WRITING-MASTER, in GADSDEN'S ALLEY,

RETURNS his moſt ſincere Thanks to the Publick for the many Favours conferred upon him during two Years School-Keeping; and will only ſay, that he always makes it his chief STUDY and CARE to merit a Continuance of the ſame, by inſtructing his Pupils in the moſt conciſe and expeditious Manner.

He will open School (after the Holydays) on Monday the eleventh Day of January 1768, where Youth may be taught READING, WRITING and ARITHMETICK, both VULGAR and DECIMAL, together with MENSURATION, GAUGING, &c. &c.

☞ He alſo keeps an EVENING-SCHOOL, and boards Youth on moderate terms.

For PORTUGAL, LONDON, or COWES, and a MARKET,

The Ship AVON,

ALEXANDER URQUHART, Maſter;

(A faſt ſailing veſſel)

BURTHEN 700 barrels. For freight or paſſage, having good accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter, at Burn's old wharf, or JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

N. B. Capt. Urquhart has for ſale, a ſmall quantity of very good claret, Bell's ale, and a few barrels of Scots porter.

SAMUEL GROVE,

HAS juſt imported in the Beaufain, Captain Curling, from London, and in the Liberty, Captain Laſley, from Briſtol,

A VARIETY of ſuperfine broad cloths and trimmings, Huſſar cloaks, printed linens and calicoes, 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Iriſh linens, fine all wide ſheeting ditto, bordered handkerchiefs, black figured cardinals, alamode, Scots and other thread, ſpices, ſalad oil, bohea tea, ready made bed ticks, bell metal mortars and peſtles, linſeed oil in jugs, paints of all ſorts, phyſical drugs, mens ſhoes and pumps, boys and childrens ditto, nails of all ſorts, beſt broad hoes, and pitching axes, beer and cyder in hampers, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention, which with a general aſſortment of other goods, lately imported, he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Beaufort, kept by Mr. PETER LAVINE; thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being well ſerved, and orders from the country will be punctually complied with.

THE ſubſcribers give notice, that they only have the power to receive and give diſcharges for all debts due to the late co-partnerſhips of Logan, Guerin and Vanderhorſt, and Thomas Gwillim Scott, and Co. All bonds and notes due to them, and their books of accounts, being placed in their hands for that purpoſe, and deſires all perſons indebted to them, to ſettle with us to our ſatisfaction immediately, otherwiſe, their being an abſolute neceſſity for cloſing the concerns of thoſe companies, their debtors will be ſued without diſtinction, or further application.

6 w. JOHN LOGAN,
ELIAS VANDERHORST.

FOR BRISTOL DIRECTLY,

The Ship ANNE,

GEORGE FORTEN, Maſter.

WILL be loaded about the fifteenth of January, or ſooner. For freight of indico, deer-ſkins, or any light goods, apply to the ſaid Maſter, or to

HENRY LAURENS,

A SMALL Parcel of very likely new NEGROES, on board the Brigantine ANTIGUA, Captain FORBES; to be ſold, by

GEORGE SMITH,

Who has alſo for Sale, a Quantity of Jamaica Rum, Antigua and St. Kitts ditto, the Antigua near equal to Jamaica; a few Barrels of choice Iriſh Beef, alſo a Quantity of good Bees Wax.

To be hired out by the Year, on reaſonable Terms,

THREE pair of ſawyers, and one ſquarer; or to be put out on Shares in a ſawing plantation, in caſe the diſtance is not very great from Charles-Town. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW Barrels of Iriſh Ship Bread. Enquire at Mr. Sarazine's in Broad-ſtreet, of

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 13th Day of January 1768, at the plantation of the late Michael Geiger, deceaſed, in St. George's pariſh, near Bacon's Bridge;

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of 35 valuable ſlaves, houſhold furniture, plantation tools, about 20 head of neat cattle, a ſtock of horſes, hogs and ſheep, a riding chair, ox cart with yoaks and chains, three horſe carts and three trucks. The conditions of ſale will be, caſh for all ſums under Fifty Pounds, and credit for all above till the firſt day of May 1768, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity, if required. The property not to be altered till the conditions of ſale are complied with. All perſons to whom the eſtate is indebted, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment to

JACOB GEIGER, Adminiſtrator.

ALEXANDER TWEED informs me of a dun coloured pacing horſe, with a black ſtroke along his back, thirteen hands and an half high, about ſeven years old, branded on each cheek CI in one, and two black ſtrokes acroſs his withers, having broke into his corn field. The owner muſt prove his property before

MAURICE SIMONS, J. P.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 16th of September laſt, a negro named BOATSWAIN, and a negro Wench named SILLY, they are both of the Gambia country, and have been in this province about three years; they can ſpeak but very little Engliſh: The fellow has a thin viſage, with his country marks on his jaws, and has loſt ſome of fore teeth, he has remarkable large limbs, particularly his legs, on which are his country marks: The wench is very thin and ſpare. Whoever apprehends and delivers the above negroes to me, at my plantation in Chriſt-Church pariſh, or to the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, ſhall receive Ten Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, from ELIAS WIGFALL.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's plantation at Wambaw, an eagle coloured gelding, about thirteen hands and an half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſhip on his noſe, branded on his near thigh [illegible], it is imagined he is gone to Broad-River. FIVE POUNDS reward will be paid to any perſon who delivers him at Wambaw, to

SAMUEL WIGFALL.

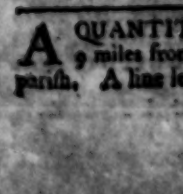
SUPPOSED to be left in the range near the Congarees, by horſe thieves, a ſmall gray gelding, a trotter, branded on the mounting ſhoulder MS.

A brown mare, a pacer, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder W, on the buttock C, nine years old.

A ſmall black horſe, a trotter, creaſe fallen, branded on the mounting thigh W, but obſcurely.

A ſmall ſorrel horſe, blaze faced, branded on the mounting ſhoulder [illegible]. The Owners muſt prove their property before JOSEPH CURRY, T. M.

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Thurſday the 7th of January 1768;



A PLANTATION on Aſhley-river, between William Scott and Whitemarſh Fuller, Eſquires, containing 284 acres, old meaſure, good for corn or indico; and on the ſaid land is a good dwelling-houſe, 40 feet by 25, with a piazza on the backſide, and a new kitchen and waſh-houſe. There is 36 acres under good fence. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may treat with the ſubſcriber on the ſpot. PETER STONE.

AT the uſual Place in Charles-Town, on Thurſday the 14th of January 1768, WILL BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or tract of land, formerly occupied by Mr. John Norman, deceaſed, and containing 555 acres, or thereabouts, ninety of which is ſwamp, proviſion land a ſufficient quantity, and the reſt pine barren; it bounds to the north on the land of Daniel Blake, Eſqr; to the weſt on Sarah Finley, to the ſouth and eaſt on William Norman's lands.——The conditions of ſale are, twelve months credit, paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving good perſonal ſecurity. The property not to be altered until theſe terms are complied with. A ſurvey of the whole tract has been lately made, and the plat, &c. may be ſeen in the hands of JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue, by the ſubſcriber, at Dr. Roſe's plantation, in Prince-William's pariſh, on Thurſday 24th of January, 1768, all the eſtate of John Connor, deceaſed, viz.

A VERY valuable negro fellow, a wench and child, acquainted with all ſorts of plantation work, ſome houſhold furniture, a ſtock of hogs, a few valuable young horſes. The conditions of ſale are, all ſums under Twenty Pounds to be Caſh, and all ſums above, three months credit will be allowed, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day of ſale. All thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe that are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment, to SAMUEL BENOIST, Adminiſtr.

A QUANTITY of BRICKS to be ſold at my landing 9 miles from town, on Cooper-river, in St. Thomas's pariſh. A line left at Mr. Neufville's will be forwarded.

JOHN MOORE.

TO BE SOLD by publick outcry, for ready money, on Thurſday the 14th day of January 1768, at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Melvin, in Jackſonſburgh, the following lots of land, belonging to the eſtate of William Eberſon, deceaſed, viz.

ONE town lot in the ſaid village, known in the general plan thereof, by the number II, whereon is a tolerable dwelling-houſe, good back ſtore, kitchen, &c. and at preſent occupied by Mr. Henry Webſter, merchant—One other lot in the ſaid village, known by the number XXXII, containing one hundred feet in front, and two hundred and eighteen in depth, without any buildings, but in a very good ſituation for a rice ſtore, being near the bridge, &c.—One town lot in Beaufort, Port-Royal, fronting New-ſtreet, known in the general plan of the town by the number XCVI, without any buildings.

ELIZABETH BALLINGALL, Executrix.
TOBIAS FORD, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his plantation at Will-Town, on Thurſday the 24th of January enſuing, for Caſh, the property not to be altered until the money is paid,

ABOUT eight valuable NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of William Smelie, deceaſed; alſo a few houſehold goods, and a ſmall ſtock of tame cattle, belonging to the eſtate of Henry Livingſton, junior, with ſome good machine horſes, belonging to the ſubſcriber.

☞ As he intends to remove into Georgia in the ſpring, he is ready to anſwer, or give bail, to any action, ſummons, or ſuit that may be brought againſt him.

CHARLES ODINGSELL.

TO BE SOLD at the ſame time and place;

A VALUABLE plantation, containing two hundred acres of land, belonging to Robert Gray, ſituate in St. Bartholomew's pariſh, lately occupied by Joſeph Hull, deceaſed, about five miles from Jackſonſburgh, up the Round O road. Twelve months credit will be given, if required, on giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may treat with the ſaid Robert Gray, at Mr. Thomas Slanns.

[illegible]GHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.

O[illegible]1766. A well ſet new Negro fellow, who ſpeaks [illegible]gliſh, has on an old white Negro Cloth jacket with pewter buttons, has a ſmall beard.——Taken up at Cooſawatchee.

——The above Negro fellow, ſince his being advertiſed, ſays his name is FRANK.

December 23. A pretty tall well made Negro fellow who calls himſelf MARCH, but will not or cannot tell his maſter's name; has on old white Negro cloth cloaths and blanket, and a large bump on his right ſhoulder; was taken up at Col. Heyward's plantation, Cuckhold's creek, Combahee.

July 18, 1767. A dark mulatto who calls himſelf *John Burnett*, ſays he is free, and was born in Heneritta county in Virginia, but his father lives at Long-Canes, were he has been theee years, and ſays they both uſed to drive waggons, by one of which he has loſt all the fingers of his right hand; he alſo ſays he is a ſawyer, and was coming to town to look for work; has nothing on but an old ſhirt, and was taken up at Mr. Croft's plantation, up the path.

July 22. A new Negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Belfaſt*, and ſays his maſter's name is *Bobby*; he is about five feet ſix inches high, full faced, and has the mark of a ſhot on his left thigh, which he ſaid was done by his maſter; has on an old white Negro cloth jacket and yellow breeches; and was taken up at Mr. Ball's plantation, Silk-Hope.

September 30. A Negro wench of the Angola country, who calls herſelf JENNY, but can't tell her maſter's name; ſhe is a ſhort wench, of a yellow complexion, with very ſmall breaſts; ſhe has on an old white Negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at Mr. Waring's plantation at Beach-Hill.

November 8. A Negro fellow of the Yallunka country, calls himſelf *Dick*, and his Maſter's BILLY HAZZARD, he is 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, his ears bored, teeth filed, a pretty long beard, and his country marks on his right arm; has on a white Negro cloth rapper and trowſers. Taken up at William M'Lauchlin's plantation at Ponpon.

December 6. A negro fellow of the Angola country, calls himſelf JEFFRY, ſays his old maſter's name was *John Williams*, and died in Georgia, but the reſt of the negroes being ſeized, he run-away to go to his young maſter in North-Carolina, whoſe name is *William Williams*; he is four feet eleven inches high, full faced, about 40 years of age, and has on old an cambiet jacket and black everlaſting breeches. Taken up at Cuckhold's creek, Combahee.

December 7. A new negro fellow from Gambia, but can't tell his own or maſter's name; he is five feet eight inches high, has his country marks on his forehead, and a piece out of his left ear; he is about 20 years of age, and has on a white negro cloth robbin and trowſers. Taken up at Wappetaw Bridge, Seawee.

December 24. A negro fellow of the Rice Coaſt, calls himſelf PETER, ſays his maſter's name is Mr. Sumter, and lives at Nelſon's ferry; he is five feet ſix inches high, carries the marks of an old offender, wants a tooth in his lower jaw, and his ears bored; has on a check ſhirt, black breeches, and green negro cloth leggings. Taken up on the other ſide of the Quarter-houſe.

Charles-Town, December 18, 1767.

THE Subſcriber having taken the Houſe poſſeſſed by the late Mr. BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, UP THE PATH, gives this public Notice, that on Wedneſday next, the 23d Inſtant, he will open the ſame, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen and Ladies, in the genteeleſt Manner, with every Thing neceſſary for a Tavern or Coffee-Houſe; and will be much obliged to all thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Company. JOHN MOORE.

N. B. The Bowling-Green at ſaid place will always be kept in good order; and horſes taken in to ſtable on eaſy terms.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons any ways indebted to the ſubſcriber, that they are deſired to make immediate payment on or before the firſt day of January, or otherwiſe they will be ſued without further notice; and all perſons to whom the ſubſcriber is any ways indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts and ſettle.

WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Office in Elliott-ſtreet, where all Sorts of Blanks are ſold.